

13

THIRD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

HOUSE OF CORRECTION,

EMPLOYMENT, AND REFORMATION.

DECEMBER 31st, 1876.

PHILADELPHIA:
PRESS OF HELFENSTEIN, LEWIS & GREENE,
Fifth Street above Chestnut.

1877.

THIRD
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

HOUSE OF CORRECTION,
EMPLOYMENT, AND REFORMATION.

DECEMBER 31st, 1876.

PHILADELPHIA:
PRESS OF HELFENSTEIN, LEWIS & GREENE,
Fifth Street above Chestnut.

1877.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from

This project is made possible by a grant from the Institute of Museum and Library Services as administered by the Pennsylvania Department of Education through the Office of Commonwealth Libraries

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

FOR 1876.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM GULAGER.

TREASURER,
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR.

SECRETARY,
EDWIN PALMER.

SOLICITOR,
WILLIAM HENRY LEX.

MESSENGER,
GEORGE SNYDER.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

WILLIAM BUMM,
W. A. DUFF,
WILLIAM GULAGER,
SAMUEL KILPATRICK,
EDWIN A. MERRICK,

JOHN NOBLIT,
RICHARD G. OELLERS,
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR,
WILLIAM B. WARNE,
SAMUEL C. WILLITS.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

SAMUEL W. CATTELL,	<i>Superintendent.</i>
HENRY OLIVER,	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>
ROBERT McCLERMONT,	<i>Captain of the Guard.</i>
W. SCOTT HENDRIE, M. D.,	<i>Visiting Physician.</i>
BENJAMIN PENNEBAKER, M. D.,	<i>Resident Physician.</i>
REV. ISAAC MARTIN,	<i>Chaplain.</i>
CAROLINE H. ALBERTSON,	<i>Matron.</i>

President's Report.

PHILADELPHIA, December 31st, 1876.

*To the Hon. Wm. S. Stokley, Mayor,
and the Members of Select and Common Councils
of the City of Philadelphia.*

GENTLEMEN:—We have the honor to submit, for your consideration, the Third Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the House of Correction, Employment, and Reformation.

The reports of the heads of the several departments are drawn to November 30th, and are hereunto annexed.

The last annual report closed the history of the institution to November 30th, 1875, inclusive, to which time the whole number of inmates received amounted to		8,538
Received from Nov. 30th, 1875, to Nov. 30th, 1876,		8,074
		<hr/>
Received from Jan. 15th, 1874, to Nov. 30th, 1876,		16,612
Discharged,		14,735
		<hr/>
Inmates remaining Nov. 30th, 1876,		1,877
		<hr/>

INCREASED COMMITMENTS AND THEIR CAUSES.

An examination of these figures will show that during the twelve months closing November 30th, 1876, the number of persons committed to the House of Correction was nearly equal to the whole number previously received. This large increase is startling, and the causes leading to it worthy of serious attention. These causes are threefold, and may be stated as follows, viz.:—

First.—The long-continued and almost universal depression of the manufacturing and mechanical interests of the country.

Second.—The assembling in this city of many strangers, of limited means and varied occupations, who came hopefully,

yet vainly, seeking employment in some business or interest connected with the Centennial Exhibition.

Third.—Injudicious, illegal, and, in many cases, reckless commitments by a portion of the officials of the city.

The first two causes named conspired to throw into our midst a superabundance of labor, part of which, failing to escape the penalties of enforced idleness, gladly sought a temporary refuge in our institution, and aided materially in swelling the number of self-commitments to an aggregate of two thousand three hundred and seventy-seven (2377).

THE THIRD CAUSE OF INCREASE

is so grave in its character that we feel it a duty to call your especial attention thereto, as a question of vast importance to the rights of individuals, and of material interest to the community who pay for the support of this institution.

Commitments on the Oaths of Police.—An examination of the commitments on file at the House of Correction, for any given time, will show that a large portion of them have been made on the oaths of police officers who quite frequently are without any personal knowledge of the condition of life, habits, or occupations of those who fall into their hands. As officials invested with important authority, they should at least well inform themselves in those particulars, rather than—in ignorance thereof and in utter disregard of the consequences to an innocent family—under the solemnity of an oath, become instrumental in the consignment of one of its members for weeks or months to the cells, discipline, and labor of this institution.

Injudicious Arrests.—Scores of strangers have stated to the Discharge Committee of the Board, with an earnestness and manner commanding credit, that for sleeping in the open air on a summer night; for taking shelter in an empty car; for harboring, by *permission* of the officer in charge, at a station-

house; for confessing themselves to be strangers, without means, in search of employment; for asking for a morsel of food after a failure to obtain work to earn it; or for resting on the wayside, wearied with journeying, they have been arrested and committed to this institution for longer terms of servitude than are imposed on men who, having been convicted of crime, are sentenced to prison quarters.

Men have been committed as habitual drunkards, on the oaths of officers, and yet the committed parties in many cases *had never been in the city until within a few hours previous to their arrest*, and with whose condition of life or habits it was impossible for the officers to be acquainted.

Such commitments are made in disregard of individual rights, and are especially censurable when the wrong is aggravated by a refusal on the part of the magistrate to listen to the defence of the prisoner,—a course of proceeding which, though openly charged in the public prints as being of common occurrence, has never, to our knowledge, been denied.

Almost every day witnesses the commitment of persons as vagrants or habitual drunkards who have homes in this city and families dependent upon them for support, who have in a moment of temptation indulged more freely than prudence would dictate, but are not in any sense chargeable on the city as vagrants or drunkards.

Hundreds of such cases, disposed of perhaps thoughtlessly by a sentence to the House of Correction, could readily have been settled in the office of the magistrate, by a judicious reprimand from that official. By such a course the magistrate would better subserve the reform of the offender, than by the exercise of the harsh judgment which needlessly decrees his imprisonment at the expense of his own self-respect, the suffering and shame of his family, and of a tax on the city finances. Justice and Mercy would declare the offender in a trivial or exceptional fault sufficiently chastened by the danger of imprisonment into which he had fallen, and from which the official had thus relieved him.

The Danger of Easy Commitments.—The ease with which, under such circumstances, any person maliciously inclined

can commit to the House of Correction, a husband, wife, father, mother, son, or daughter, without trial, as an habitual drunkard or vagrant, on the simple oath of the accuser, is startling to contemplate; and we give the subject the prominence it seems to demand, that the danger may not be underestimated of having this institution, intended as a great public benefit, made the instrument of great private wrong.

It is true that those thus wronged have and may obtain relief on a writ of habeas corpus, but that does not in any sense repair the wrong and suffering they have sustained; and it is to be remembered that such a proceeding is attended with legal expenses which, in the majority of cases, the accused party has no means of defraying, and he must, perforce, remain incarcerated his full term, unless the Managers, after an examination of his case, previously release him.

The work of the Managers is arduous and thankless enough when confined to the investigation of legitimate cases, but is rendered doubly so when family quarrels or personal malignancy, having obtained the imprisonment of a victim, interpose objections to a merited discharge, or quickly cause the rearrest and renewed confinement of the momentarily freed inmate.

Illegal Commitments.—Referring to the *illegality* of commitments, the report of Superintendent Cattell, herewith submitted, says:—

“The error of committing to the House of Correction, as able-bodied, those who have to use crutches, or persons over seventy years of age, ought to be apparent to every one, and yet it not unfrequently happens that individuals of this class, unfitted for labor by reason of age or infirmity, are sent to this institution by the committing magistrates of the city.”

The able report of Dr. Hendrie, Visiting Physician, also submitted herewith, alludes to the subject as follows, viz.:—

“An act of assembly provides that no person unable to perform some kind of manual labor shall be committed to the House of Correction; but out of four hundred and two (402) cases transferred to the Almshouse during the year, the great majority have been either cripples, insane, epileptic, imbecile, or otherwise entirely incapacitated for performing any kind of work.”

Other instances of illegal or reckless commitments are within the knowledge of the Managers, where the committed parties have been suffering with disease or physical injuries, resulting in death within a few hours or days after their admission to the House, and also of commitments for terms at utter variance with the provisions of the act of assembly governing the institution.

SELF-COMMITMENTS.

Two thousand three hundred and seventy-seven (2377) of the whole number of commitments during the past year were made on personal request. An opinion has obtained currency that this class is composed *entirely* of lazy, idle, and dissolute persons, who, reduced to poverty by their own vices, seek the comforts of the House during the winter months, in the expectation of loitering idly in their quarters until the opening of spring. This opinion, however, is true only in a limited degree.

The self-committed embrace two very distinct branches of society, representing on the one hand honest, but unfortunate, industry, and on the other, idleness, with its accompanying vices.

First Branch.—To the first belong a large number of mechanics and laborers, thrown out of employment through business influences beyond their control, who, in preference to begging on the highway, or taxing their friends for support, sacrifice their pride and assume the garb and companionship of our inmates, for the sake of the shelter and food of the House of Correction, and thus save themselves from the degradation to which their desperate circumstances might otherwise expose them.

These men apply themselves diligently to the hard labor of the quarries, or other duties assigned them, and exhibit a cheerful desire to at least repay, by their application and industry, the benefits they receive. Such inmates deserve our keenest sympathy, and, being readily released upon applica-

tion to the proper committee of the Board, remain residents no longer than is necessary to bridge the difficulties and privations which compelled their self-imposed imprisonment.

Second Branch.—To the second branch belong those who justly deserve the stigma of idle, lazy, and dissolute. They are of a fraternity common to all lands,—professional tramps who, having no local habitations, drift for three-fourths of the year over a large territory, begging or stealing their food and clothing, and sleeping in barns and outhouses, to the terror or discomfort of those on whom they prey, and who, in the winter season, fill the penal, reformatory, and charitable institutions of the country.

We are glad to believe, however, that but a comparatively small portion of this class voluntarily seek the House of Correction the second time; as quarrying, breaking stone, cutting ice, or wheeling gravel, is employment they have neither expected nor desired, and they are, for the most part, quite eager for discharge after a limited service in those occupations.

WHY THE INSTITUTION HAS NOT BEEN SELF-SUSTAINING.

The question has of late been frequently asked, "Why has not the House of Correction been made self-sustaining?" or, in other words, "Why has not the labor of the inmates produced a revenue to the city equivalent to the disbursements made for their support?" The inquiry is *natural*, and demands an explicit reply. We answer:

FIRST.—Because the labor of the inmates has, to the present time, been chiefly expended in developing the resources of and improving the property itself, thereby saving to the city a large amount of money which otherwise must have been disbursed in the work referred to by contract with outside labor. The development and improvement, as shown in the condition of the property at the present time, are frankly admitted by all whose recollections enable them to contrast this condition with that of three years ago.

The Improvement of the Property.—When the first two wings of the institution were placed in possession of the Board of Managers, somewhat less than three years since, the surroundings were of the crudest description, and a marsh extended from where the front of the building now stands, many hundred feet to the river. Everything save the work of erecting the building itself was yet to be done. Even the interior finish of the two wings spoken of employed the guards and inmates; and to this day, skilled workmen, as they become inmates, are occupied in improving the appearance and adding to the comforts of the rooms, offices, and halls of the main building.

The marsh referred to has disappeared, and in its stead more than forty acres of tillable ground have been reclaimed from the river, and safely protected from overflow by a stone-faced bank extending along the entire front of the property to the mouth of Pennypack creek, and thence on both sides of the creek itself, for a considerable distance.

A well-built wharf, four hundred feet in length and fifty feet in width, has been added to the city property, which, during its construction, furnished employment to a large number of inmates for whose services the city was compensated by the contractor.

The grounds have been handsomely laid out; roadways opened, graded, and macadamized; a valuable gas-works, blacksmith-shop, farmer's house, carpenter-shop, extensive coal-houses, stable, and large piggery erected, and the stone used for these purposes quarried on our own premises by inmate labor. Valuable additions and extensions to the barn accommodations have been made; many acres of ground productively cultivated; fences put up; and the axe and the grubbing-hoe kept faithfully at work in reclaiming waste places. Gas-pipes have been laid to the line of the adjacent railroad preparatory to supplying the neighboring town of Holmesburg with light, in anticipation of the favorable action of Councils upon the petition of the residents of that place.

To do all this work required much time and patience on the part of the Managers and officers in charge, together with a vast amount of inmate labor expended in a direction which,

under other circumstances, the city would have been obliged to have performed, or the property left in an unfinished and unsightly condition.

The value of the entire property has been largely enhanced by these improvements; and the buildings, with their surroundings of neatness, order, and thrift, together with the display of the management of a master hand on the farm, drew forth universal and hearty commendations from the many visitors to the institution during the Centennial year.

Thus it will be seen that an immense amount of work and material have been necessarily expended in enriching and adding to the property of the city, for which no cash value could be returned to the treasury, to the credit of the institution.

SECOND.—From the very nature of the cause—habitual drunkenness—of many of the commitments, the inmate, nerveless and unstrung, is unfit for labor, until by proper medical treatment his system is recuperated to a condition of at least comparative health. This is, in itself, a loss of time varying from one to two weeks, and sometimes even more, during which time the House must necessarily be at the expense of his support. Add to this consideration the fact that most of such commitments are for three months, from which one week per month is allowed as commutation for good behavior, and eight weeks remain as quite as much of labor as is obtainable therefrom.

It can be readily understood that unless such inmates are adepts in one or other of the branches of industry in operation in the House, their labor cannot be utilized in them to advantage; for by the time they have been sufficiently well taught to be of value, their terms have expired, and consequently from this class but little, save quarry or farm work, can be expected or obtained.

THIRD.—Because of a constant succession of commitments for trivial offences,—so trivial, in fact, as by no means to warrant an official of the city imposing upon the House their

transportation and maintenance. This is a numerous class; and the Managers are constantly compelled to listen to their personal applications and to those of their friends for discharge. Their stay, though usually short, swells the number supported at the public expense; and as the supply is regular, the cost of their support must be equally so. It is hopeless to expect from these cases any remunerative labor, as what they do perform is given grudgingly, under a sense of unmerited punishment.

AGAIN—of the whole number of inmates received during the year closing November 30th, there were committed for three months, 4814; for from four to six months, 1809; for from six months to two years, 1451; total, 8074.

It will be noticed that eighty-two (82) per cent. of the entire number were sentenced for six months or less, viz.: sixty (60) per cent. for three months, and twenty-two (22) per cent. for varying terms, between four and six months.

The annual report of one of the most celebrated self-sustaining penal institutions in the country,—the Albany Penitentiary,—for the year closing October 31st, 1876, speaking of the short-term commitments of the convicts received during the year, says:—

“Nearly one-half were on sentences of less than six months each.
* * * * For the large number included in this class of subjects it is impossible for the Superintendent to obtain any remunerative employment; so much time being required for the necessary instruction in their cases as to leave an employer no prospect of a compensating gain. It follows * * * * that convicts of this description not only fail to indemnify the Penitentiary against the cost of their own support, but become, with trifling exceptions, a constant drain upon its productive labor.”

Short as are the sentences of the majority of the inmates, it has become a matter of necessity for the Managers to exercise the discretionary power vested in them, and still further reduce those sentences by a system of discharge which, in the judgment of the committee, combines justice and mercy in an even degree.

The necessity of this reduction can be readily understood, when it is considered that under a judicial ruling we are obliged to receive *all* who are committed to the House. Reference to the statistical tables appended to this report will show the commitments to have ranged from three hundred and thirty-seven (337), in the month of April, to eleven hundred and sixty-six (1166), in November; or, taking the average for the year, of six hundred and seventy-three (673) per month.

With a capacity for two thousand (2000) inmates only, the inmates received during the fall and winter months would, without the application of the system of discharge already mentioned, tax the institution far beyond its resources of accommodation. The medical authorities of the House condemn overcrowding as dangerous to the general health, in inducing fevers and contagious diseases, as well as destructive to good morals and proper discipline; in deference to which opinion it is the intention of the Managers to keep the number of inmates within the bounds of their proper and healthful accommodation. No further argument is, we trust, necessary to prove the action of the Managers, in reducing the terms of inmates, to be obligatory, prudential, and just.

In view, then, of the considerations adduced,—namely, that the labor of its inmates has been mainly employed in improving and developing the resources of the property itself; that eighty-two per cent. of its inmates are committed for short terms, which, on the testimony of an authority of fifty years' experience, cannot be made remunerative; that the Managers must necessarily further reduce the terms of commitment; and that the building, as a whole, has been in the possession of the Managers but eighteen months, without the necessary buildings for workshops, and without appropriations to build them,—we ask, is it reasonable to demand that the House of Correction should thus early in its history have attained the proud eminence of being self-supporting?

PERCENTAGE OF RECOMMITMENTS.

In reply to inquiries frequently made, as to what percentage of the inmates become recommitment, we present the following table of the number of times for which commitments were made during the year closing November 30th :—

For the first time,	4792, or	59.35 per cent.	
“ second time,	1732, “	21.45	“
“ third “	789, “	9.77	“
“ fourth “	418, “	5.18	“
“ fifth “	187, “	2.32	“
“ sixth “	84, “	1.04	“
“ seventh “	41, “	.51	“
“ eighth “	21, “	.26	“
Over eight times,	10, “	.12	“
	8074	100.00	“

THE BUILDING OF THE NEW COUNTY PRISON.

In October last, considerable prominence was attained by the proposal to build a new county prison, and this Board deemed it a duty to invite the attention of Councils to an examination of the facilities possessed by the House of Correction property for the purpose named.

It was manifest to us that a large saving could be made in the cost of said prison, by the use of the stone quarried on our own property and by inmate labor, and especially as the property *on* which to build, the material *of* which to build, and the labor *wherewith* to build, were supplies already belonging to the city and merely in reserve. With property, material, and labor suitable for the purpose in their possession, the Managers would scarcely have performed their full duty had they failed to call attention to these advantages.

The Councils of the city having examined the property, made a favorable report thereon. In compliance with their instructions a committee of the Board of Prison Inspectors met a committee from this body, and together they visited such portions of the grounds as were esteemed desirable for the purpose in question.

MANUFACTURE OF BROOMS AND STOCKINGS.

Efforts were made in the early part of the year by the Committee on Manufactures to establish and successfully maintain a department for the manufacture of brooms.

The inmates, under the instruction of a competent master, readily learned the art of manufacture, and produced excellent mechanical results; but the project was debarred from proving a financial success through causes entirely beyond the control of the committee. The market was found to be already overstocked and excessively dull, and the sales were finally forced, to avoid the destruction of the brooms by mice—not, however, before advertising in this and other cities had failed to find the coveted purchasers. The pecuniary loss, amounting to but a few hundred dollars, may well be considered as of secondary importance, in view of the fact that many of the inmates employed were for the first time taught a useful trade, which, under ordinary circumstances, would gain for themselves and families a comfortable support.

The stocking or knitting department employs twenty-five machines, which, in addition to supplying the demand of the House, are capable of manufacturing a large number for sale. The want of a profitable demand during the past year also precluded its continued pursuit.

It is, however, the intention of the Managers to resume both of these industries as early as circumstances will permit.

THE TAX ON LIQUOR-DEALERS ENTIRELY APPROPRIATED
BY THE STATE.

Attention is again called to the justice of the claim heretofore advanced by the Managers, that at least some portion of the tax collected by the State from the city and county of Philadelphia for liquor licenses should be appropriated to reimburse the city for the support of the House of Correction.

The injustice of the absorption by the State of the entire revenue from this source is self-evident. The privilege of creating drunkards and vagrants is sold by the Commonwealth

in every street and alleyway in the city, and the price of the license remorselessly gathered into the State coffers, while the support of the victims of the traffic is thrust entirely upon the city and county in maintaining a charity for their correction, employment, and reformation.

It is to be regretted that the sixteenth and seventeenth sections of the act of assembly of June 2d, 1871, were repealed in the early spring of the following year (April 3d, 1872), before even a trial was allowed to demonstrate their value and effect. Those sections imposed no expense upon the State or city, but virtually required the support of the House of Correction to be mainly at the expense of those who bought the privilege of creating the necessity for its existence, and of filling its cells with their customers. That the provisions of the sections referred to may be fully understood, we give them in this place, as follows, viz.:—

[*Laws of Pennsylvania, 1872, page 828. No. 794.*]

“SECTION 16. The Managers of the House of Correction, Employment, and Reformation are hereby authorized, empowered, and directed to levy annually a tax, equal in amount to any license charged by the State, upon every vender of spirituous or malt liquors in the county of Philadelphia, whether it be a wholesale or retail dealer, brewer, restaurant, tavern, hotel, theatre, oyster-house, billiard-saloon, ten-pin-alley, or other dealer, to be applied to the maintenance of the House of Correction, Employment, and Reformation.

“SEC. 17. The treasurer of the city of Philadelphia is hereby directed not to issue any certificate of license to any vender of spirituous or malt liquors until he, she, or they shall have paid into the city treasury the tax provided by the sixteenth section of this act.”

After the repeal of the sections quoted, application was made to the Legislature for permission to have applied to the support of the institution whatever sum, if any, in excess of two hundred and thirty thousand dollars (\$230,000) should be collected by the State from Philadelphia city and county licenses. This was the largest amount ever realized from that source; and the application for surplus was based upon a belief that a much larger tax was obtainable under a more rigid system of detecting those selling without the authorized

license. The petition, however, was not successful. It is evident that justice to the tax-paying citizens of Philadelphia requires some compensation for the wholesale appropriation of revenue by the State; and the subject is again introduced to your notice in the hope that some effort may be made to relieve the city of the unjustly imposed burden it now bears.

The re-enactment of the sections referred to would accomplish that end, at the sole expense of the dealers in spirituous or malt liquors, where in the main it properly belongs.

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES.

The appropriation for the year 1876 amounted to	\$338,020 00
The expenditures amounted to (for maintenance, permanent improvements, &c.)	299,204 61
Merged to the city treasury,	\$38,815 37
To which add cash received from various sources and paid to the City Treasurer, as per report of Wm. H. Taylor, herewith submitted,	6,339 17
Total returns to the city treasury,	<u>\$45,154 54</u>

PUBLIC INSPECTION OF THE INSTITUTION DESIRED.

It has been the earnest desire of the Managers to have our citizens visit the institution, and by personal examination correctly inform themselves of its magnitude, general condition, and the occupation of its inmates; and with this aim we have freely extended invitations to all such as indicated an interest in so doing. Many responses to those invitations have been made, and gladly welcomed by the officials of the House.

In this connection we would suggest that the members of both branches of Councils should visit the institution and examine its workings as frequently and as thoroughly as possible, and thus be prepared to act judiciously and satisfactorily on questions concerning its support and direction, and avoid giving credit to statements concerning this great public charity frequently as injurious as unmerited.

We may properly state at this point that much valuable information may be obtained by consulting, at the city office, the "Daily Record of the Occupation of the Inmates," the "Physician's Report," and the list of "Inmates in Punishment,"—all of which are open for public inspection.

Your examination of the accompanying reports is respectfully solicited, as they will enable you to more fully understand the operations of the House in detail.

EFFORTS FOR REFORM.

It is with feelings of great satisfaction that we allude to the efforts made for the improvement and reform of the inmates, in the entertainments, consisting of lectures, readings, and concerts, given weekly in the chapel during the winter season. Some of our most prominent clergymen, literary and musical citizens gladly offer their gratuitous services on these occasions, and esteem themselves well rewarded for their labors in the interest of humanity by the cordial welcome they receive and the heartily expressed appreciation of their hearers.

CHAPEL SERVICES.

We refer with pleasure to the weekly morning and semi-monthly Sabbath afternoon services in the chapel, where, interspersing the excellent singing of the inmates, short and earnest appeals are made to them to start afresh in life, under a solemn pledge to avoid in the future the causes which had in the past led to their degradation and suffering.

Many letters have been received by the Managers acknowledging with gratitude the words of counsel given on those occasions; and we have reason to believe that the turning-point of many lives—the step from destruction to safety—from sorrow to happiness—from poverty to comfort—has been the result of the disinterested efforts made in Hope Chapel of the House of Correction.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM GULAGER,
President of the Board of Managers.

Treasurer's Report.

PHILADELPHIA, December 31st, 1876.

*To the Board of Managers
of the House of Correction, Employment, and Reformation.*

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor herewith to present the annual report of moneys received by me and paid into the city treasury.

Dr.

To cash received from January 31st, 1876, to December 30th, 1876, inclusive, from Edwin Palmer, Secretary,	\$4,137 99
To cash received from January 31st, 1876, to December 30th, 1876, inclusive, from S. W. Cattell, Superintendent,	2,201 18
Total,	<u>\$6,339 17</u>

Cr.

1876.	
March 31st. By cash paid P. A. B. Widener, City Treas'r,	\$2,000 00
April 29th. " " " " "	1,147 80
July 6th. " " " " "	762 78
August 29th. " " " " "	832 88
Nov. 22d, " " " " "	1,400 00
Dec. 30th, " " " " "	195 71
	<u>\$6,339 17</u>

W. H. TAYLOR,
Treasurer.

Superintendent's Report.

PHILADELPHIA, December 1st, 1876.

*To the Board of Managers
of the House of Correction, Employment, and Reformation.*

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my third annual report of this institution for the year ending November 30th, 1876. The daily average number of inmates in the institution for each month has been:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
December.....	1524	243	1767
January.....	1879	254	2133
February.....	1737	240	1977
March.....	1214	216	1430
April.....	739	198	937
May.....	653	195	848
June.....	827	260	1087
July.....	770	274	1044
August.....	820	301	1121
September.....	855	292	1147
October.....	964	283	1247
November.....	1264	268	1532

Males, 1104; females, 252; total, 1356 each day.

The daily average last year was 1008; the average of this year is 348 more, showing a very large daily increase.

Number of inmates remaining in House November 30th, 1875,	1505
Received during the year, from December 1st, 1875, to November 30th, 1876, inclusive,	8074
	<hr/> 9579
Discharged,	7702

Leaving in the House November 30th, 1876,—

Males,	1595
Females,	282
	<hr/> 1877

The highest average number of inmates at one time during the year, it will be perceived by the table above, was in the
(29)

month of January,—two thousand one hundred and thirty-three (2133); and the lowest in the month of May,—eight hundred and forty-eight (848).

The principal items of labor performed by male inmates during the year are as follows:—

Making roads; digging cellars; building piggery; making fences; digging foundations; wheeling stone; grading grounds; clearing new lands; on State road; painting; quarrying and breaking stones; making new walks; stonecutters, masons, &c.; plumbing and gas-fitting; on banks and meadows; at artesian well; machinists; bakers and helpers in kitchen; digging trenches for gas-pipes; attending school; and various miscellaneous duties.

The labor performed not enumerated in the foregoing will be found in the reports of the mechanical departments.

Of the average number of inmates, 1356, during the year, there were employed—

1. In productive work in the shoe department, tailoring department, carpentering department, blacksmithing department, broom department, House farm, leased farms, laundry, Matron's department, and labor,	524
2. In making valuable improvements and repairs, such as grading and excavating, painting and glazing, plumbing, reclaiming meadow, facing the bank of Pennypack creek, &c.,	240
3. In labor—valuable and indispensable, but not a source of income—in halls, kitchens, bakery, laundry, gas and engine houses, stable, cleaning, scrubbing, chamber work, and in various miscellaneous duties,	567
4. There were unproductive inmates—merely consumers—being aged, infirm, and sick, inebriates, &c., totally unfit for duty, many of them beyond recovery or cure, transferred to the Almshouse,—a daily average of	18
5. Locked in cells for punishment,—various offences, violating established rules and regulations, refusing duty, &c.,—a daily average of	7

1356

The cash income received arising from the labor of the inmates and from other sources has amounted to the sum of \$6237.72.

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.

The permanent improvements during the year have been—

1. Piggery, 32 by 240 feet, two stories, valued at	\$6,000 00
2. Overshoot back of barn, 16 by 56 feet,	500 00
3. " front " 14 " 66 "	450 00
4. " end " 16 " 100 "	750 00
5. Farm-house, 40 " 30 "	5,500 00
6. Kitchen, back, 20 " 24 "	1,000 00
7. Milk-vault, 20 by 18 feet, 14 feet deep,	250 00
8. Gate-house on State road,	200 00
9. Addition to gas-works,	225 00
10. 303 panels picket fence, at \$4.25 per panel,	1,287 75
11. 980 " post and rail fence, at \$1.25 per panel,	1,225 00
12. Flagging two kitchens, 400 feet, at \$2.60,	1,040 00

GAS-FITTING.

2100 feet six-inch cast-iron pipe, including caulking, &c., at \$1.25 per foot,	2,625 00
1300 feet three-inch cast-iron pipe, from main, for lighting new board walk, including caulking, at 60 cents per foot, .	780 00
21 lamp-posts, complete, averaging 20 feet three-quarter-inch pipe, \$21 each,	441 00
22 side lamps, complete, averaging 45 feet of pipe, \$15 each, .	330 00
5400 feet of three-quarter and one-inch pipe, including fittings, &c., for lighting nine wings, at 25 cents per foot, .	1,350 00
234 brackets, for nine wings, at \$1 each,	234 00
2 fancy lamps, complete, in front of main building, including iron pipe, cock, &c., \$37.50,	75 00
	<hr/>
	\$24,262 75

SCHOOL.

The behavior of the boys in the school has been generally good; many of them when they first commenced could neither read nor write, but all of them are making commendable progress, under an able and efficient teacher.

LECTURES, &c.

The weekly lectures, exhibitions, and concerts, so popular last year with the inmates, and with intelligent visitors from the immediate neighborhood, have been resumed, and we have

been favored to the present time with interesting discourses from the Rev. J. A. Mullen, J. Henry Smythe, Hon. Wm. S. Peirce, and Rev. E. G. Brooks, and with readings, recitations, and singing by Friendship Division, No. 19, Sons of Temperance. Various other exhibitions will be given during the season.

IMPROPER COMMITMENTS.

I would respectfully suggest to the Board of Managers the necessity for requiring the committing magistrates to adhere strictly to the provisions of the act of assembly establishing this institution. Able-bodied men and women are the only proper persons that should be committed. The aged, diseased, and those whose constitutions have been shattered and incurably weakened by a long course of dissipation, are frequently sent here, and the necessity occurs—involving an unnecessary expense to the city—to send them periodically to the Almshouse, to which institution they should have been sent in the first place. The error of committing to the House of Correction, as able-bodied, those who have to use crutches, or persons over seventy years of age, ought to be apparent to every one; and yet it not unfrequently happens that individuals of this class, unfitted for labor by reason of age and infirmity, are sent to this institution by the committing magistrates of the city. Upwards of four hundred persons of this class have been received during the past year and transferred to the Almshouse.

GENERAL BEHAVIOR OF INMATES.

Among the great number committed to this institution, it is not surprising, from the circumstances surrounding their lives, that some, through their uncontrolled passions, their perversity, or their ignorance, have to be better instructed through the discipline of punishment, never continued after submission to the rules is promised; yet it is a satisfaction to find that in a daily average of one thousand three hundred and fifty-six inmates, the number in punishment has averaged but seven;

the greater part of these were for offences of no serious character. I have pleasure in stating that their general behavior has been good.

REMUNERATION OF INMATES.

In my last annual report a suggestion was made by which the industrious inmates could partake of the benefit of their labor, thereby realizing funds to support them for a few days after obtaining their discharge, or until employment could be procured.

The near completion of the barrel factory, in which boys and men will be employed, prompts me again to ask its consideration. I would respectfully suggest that, as an inducement for them to work cheerfully, and to make their labor productive, they be allowed a compensation for all work done over a given amount or task, which shall be paid them when discharged. Should you approve of such a course, it would, I think, prevent many from returning, who, for want of means to support them for a short time, are driven to their old haunts and associations. If the thought is worthy of consideration, it could be applied to the quarries and farms also.

PUNISHMENTS.

The daily average number of punishments, as stated above, has been seven. Some have been confined in dark cells, on a diet of bread and water, for murderous assaults upon inmates; one of them being sentenced in court to pay a fine of \$1000 and to undergo an imprisonment of seven years in the Eastern Penitentiary; some, for inciting mutiny among the inmates against the officers of the institution; others, for using abusive language to the officers placed over them; refusing to work; fighting; attempting to escape; violating the rules requiring cleanliness and good order. Some have been confined in their own cells in the wing, for various minor offences; but, as will be seen from the accompanying report of the Visiting Physician, in no case has the health of any inmate been impaired by the punishment imposed.

CHAPEL SERVICES.

The services in the chapel have been well attended by citizens during the past year; and I am glad to say that the behavior of the inmates there has been as usual good, and that their increased interest and earnestness in the singing exercises are deserving of especial praise.

The female department of the House, in charge of Mrs. Caroline H. Albertson, leaves little, if any, room for improvement, as it continues, under her supervision, as carefully attended to as can be desired; and I thank her and all the officers who have faithfully performed their duties, for their able and efficient assistance.

To the physicians my thanks are due, for faithful and unremitting attention to their duties, which, on account of the large increase in the number of inmates, have been more arduous than in previous years.

The full and able report of the medical department speaks for itself.

I tender my sincere thanks to the President and Board of Managers, for their kind assistance and counsel in the performance of my duties, with earnest wishes for their continued welfare.

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
Superintendent.

Medical Department Report.

PHILADELPHIA, December 1st, 1876.

*To the President and Members of the Board of Managers
of the House of Correction, Employment, and Reformation.*

GENTLEMEN:—Herewith I have the honor to submit my third annual report of the medical department of the institution, with annexed tabular statements.

I am pleased to be able to state that no epidemic has prevailed, and the great majority of diseases treated have been of a mild character, naturally resulting from the former habits of the inmates; and taking into consideration the large increase over last year in the number of persons committed here, and their broken constitutions, resulting from intemperance, and accelerated by other vices and exposure, it will probably be as agreeably surprising to you to see, as it is gratifying to me to state, that the death record is smaller than last year, showing a percentage of only thirty-one and one-half one-hundredths of one per cent., against fifty-six one-hundredths of one per cent. last year.

Of the two principal diseases, pneumonia and typhoid fever, the first claims eight victims, the latter, six; but all of these, with one exception, occurred during the winter months, when these diseases are prevalent everywhere, and this exception was a case of typhoid fever contracted before admission to the House.

An additional cause for the number of these diseases occurring here at that season of the year, is the *then* generally overcrowded state of the House. Corridors having a capacity for one hundred and thirty-six inmates, sometimes contain over double that number; the excess having to sleep upon mattresses laid upon the floors, thus creating a great deal of foul and vitiated air. I cannot too strongly condemn the receiving of a larger number than can be accommodated with comfort and safety, as it has a very injurious effect upon the health of the inmates.

Congestion of the brain and intemperance claim twelve victims, one of whom died only four hours after admission to the House, having been severely beaten and abused before admission; another died in convulsions the same day he was admitted: but all these show the result of the excessive heat during the summer months on mania a potu cases; the thermometer even in our well-located and airy hospital rooms frequently last summer, during the night as well as the day, showing ninety-three and ninety-four degrees temperature. One man died of consumption of the lungs, who was already far advanced in the disease when admitted. Another man, sixty-five years of age, died from general debility; his whole system for a long time previous being impregnated with numerous ailments generally accompanying old age. One woman died from exhaustion, following a severe attack of diarrhœa, further particulars of which are stated in the Remarks on the Death Record; and one female child, prematurely born in the House September 16th, died seven days afterwards from exhaustion, following hemorrhage of the umbilical cord.

The sanitary condition of the House has been excellent, and proves the locality of the institution to be as good as can be desired, and that proper care has been taken of its inmates.

In the large number of cases of malarial and intermittent fevers, as shown in the Classified List of Diseases, the great majority were contracted before admission to the House.

The usual facility for consulting the medical officers is afforded the inmates. At the regular sick-call, at 7.30 o'clock, A. M., the average number each day during the entire year has been over eighty. Any one can consult the Resident Physician, and if found sufficiently indisposed, the patient is transferred to the hospital; if the ailment is only slight, the inmate is marked "off duty," "light duty," or "on duty," as the case may require. Out of a daily average population of 1356, the hospital cases do not amount to more than eighteen daily.

On the 1st of December, 1875, the number of inmates in the House was 1505, against 1097 the year previous; from that

date to November 30th, 1876, there have been admitted 8074, against 4805 last year; making a grand total of 9579 during the year, against 5902 last year. An act of assembly provides that no person unable to perform some kind of manual labor shall be committed to the House of Correction; but out of four hundred and two cases transferred to the Almshouse during the year, the great majority have been either cripples, insane, epileptic, imbecile, or otherwise entirely incapacitated for performing any kind of work. The accompanying Classified List of Diseases treated in the hospital shows eight hundred and forty-seven cases, against eight hundred and thirty-two last year; an increase of only fifteen cases, with an increase of three thousand six hundred and seventy-seven inmates over last year. At the same time it will show that three hundred and twenty-four cases were mania a potu and debauches, and ninety of cramps, diarrhœa, debility, &c.; making together four hundred and fourteen cases, or nearly one-half of the total number, all more or less the effects of intemperance and exposure. The Classified List of Diseases contains only those cases treated in the hospital, and does not include the large number of diseases treated in wings.

On admission of a patient to the hospital, the address of his nearest relative or friend is ascertained, who is immediately notified should the disease assume a serious character. Those having no relatives or friends, in case of death, receive Christian burial on the grounds of the institution set apart for that purpose. All inmates, unless presenting positive evidences of exemption from smallpox, are vaccinated upon their admission, excepting during the summer months.

All inmates in punishment are visited daily by one of the physicians, in compliance with the act of assembly to that effect, and his duty is to see that the diet and mode of punishment are not injurious to the health of the prisoner. Thus far the mode of enforcing the discipline of the House has not proved injurious to any inmate. The Diet List of the House for each day of the week shows that the quantity is ample, and the quality, upon frequent examinations, I have found good, and the materials generally well cooked. As nearly

every inmate, on leaving the institution, has not only improved in health, but, on being weighed, is found to have gained in weight, it is evident that the House of Correction diet is good, and will compare favorably with that of any other similar institution. The clothing of the inmates is amply sufficient, and suitably varied to protect them during the different seasons of the year.

There is an apparent discrepancy between the number of cases treated in the hospital and the total number of cases of classified diseases, which arises from the number of patients remaining in hospital at the close of one month, and consequently carried over on the record to the succeeding month; the actual number of new cases treated in the hospital during the year being therefore shown by the Classified List.

I deem it a pleasure to acknowledge the valuable assistance of the President of the Board and the Hospital Committee. The interest shown by them in the ready procuring of what was deemed necessary for facilitating the work of the physicians in charge, has largely aided us in a successful discharge of our duties.

I acknowledge with pleasure the valuable assistance and faithful, unremitting attention to his duties, of the Resident Physician, Dr. Benjamin Pennebaker.

I have also been materially aided in the performance of my duties by the active co-operation of the Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, Matron, and other officers of the institution.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

W. SCOTT HENDRIE, M. D.

Visiting Physician.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, HOUSE OF CORRECTION, EMPLOYMENT, AND REFORMATION, 1876.

Month.	Number of Sick treated in Hospital.			Number of Deaths.			Number of Visits to Inmates at Sick-call in Wings.			Number of Visits to Inmates in Punishment.			Number transferred to Almshouse.			Number of Vaccinations.			Number of Prescriptions Compounded.	Number of Teeth Extracted.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1875.																				
December	56	17	73	1	...	1	2,550	620	3,170	421	28	36	615	162	777	1,882			13	41
1876.																				
January	79	17	96	2	...	2	2,790	697	3,487	408	39	48	578	108	686	1,950			2	
February	63	20	83	2	...	2	2,030	507	2,537	199	18	25	323	70	393	2,416			4	
March	72	18	90	7	...	7	2,790	675	3,465	222	22	30	491	119	610	1,942			9	
April	44	13	57	2	1	3	2,571	638	3,209	109	7	11	204	72	276	1,431			16	
May	37	17	54	1	...	1	1,480	375	1,855	43	22	30	302	88	390	1,516			14	
June	56	15	71	3	...	3	909	232	1,141	131	14	26	319	141	460	1,618			6	
July	74	27	101	4	1	5	1,240	310	1,550	535	27	18	...	...	...	1,744			12	
August	79	22	101	4	...	4	1,085	271	1,356	275	9	11	...	...	...	1,795			7	
September	88	15	103	1	1	2	1,350	338	1,688	102	31	19	...	...	...	1,683			4	
October	84	27	111	...	...	...	2,170	542	2,712	16	14	23	...	...	...	1,880			11	
November	80	15	95	...	...	...	2,550	637	3,187	80	29	15	409	84	493	1,650			8	
	812	223	1035	27	3	30	23,515	5842	29,357	2541	260	402	3241	844	4085	21,507			106	

RECORD OF DEATHS IN THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION, EMPLOYMENT, AND REFORMATION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

Registered Number.	Month.	Date.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Number Days in House.	Number Days in Hospital.	Where Buried.	DISEASE.	REMARKS.
7,031	1875. Dec...	11	1	.....	27	89	6	Here.	Pneumonia.....	Debilitated and in delicate health when admitted.
9,043	1876. Jan...	28	1	.....	40	45	5	"	Typhoid fever.....	Debilitated when admitted.
9,332	"	30	1	.....	37	33	7	"	"	Health good when admitted.
9,853	Feb...	3	1	.....	54	25	9	"	Pneumonia.....	Health very poor when admitted.
9,950	"	12	1	.....	22	39	5	City...	Typhoid fever.....	"
9,666	Mar...	8	1	.....	41	64	4	Here.	Pneumonia.....	Health both mentally and physically very poor when admitted.
10,514	"	11	1	.....	45	35	4	City...	"	Health poor when admitted.
10,459	"	11	1	.....	22	35	4	Here.	"	Health good when admitted; abstemious habits.
8,531	"	20	1	.....	49	111	1	"	Congestion, lungs.	Had been of very intemperate habits.
9,489	"	20	1	.....	20	83	58	"	Phthisis.....	Health very poor when admitted.
7,892	"	21	1	.....	17	137	11	"	Typhoid fever.....	Health good when admitted; abstemious habits.
11,065	"	30	1	.....	49	8	3	"	Pneumonia.....	Intemperate in habits.
10,390	April.	13	1	.....	35	2	2	"	"	Disease contracted before admission to the House.
11,121	"	17	1	.....	61	21	18	"	Typhoid fever.....	Health very poor when admitted, being broken down completely by his intemperate habits and exposure. Disease contracted before admission.
9,250	"	20	.....	1	40	122	32	"	Pneumonia.....	Health good generally, but suffering from effects of a debauch upon her admission to the House.
11,645	May..	13	1	.....	70	6	6	City...	Congest'n of brain.	Was in a terrible condition when received in the House, suffering from mania a potu; was debilitated and well advanced in years.
12,432	June..	22	1	.....	40	6	5	Here.	"	Effects of mania a potu and heat.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF DISEASES TREATED IN HOSPITAL, HOUSE OF CORRECTION, 1876.

DISEASE.	Males.	Females.	Total.	DISEASE.	Males.	Females.	Total.	DISEASE.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Abortion	1	1	2	Erysipelas	12	5	17	Otitis	1	.....	1
Abscess	11	1	12	Fever—bilious .....	.....	.....	.....	Paralysis	1	.....	1
Asthma	3	.....	3	“ typhoid	15	4	19	Paronychia	1	.....	1
Bronchitis	10	2	12	“ typho-malaria	60	9	69	Pharyngitis	2	.....	2
Congestion—hepatic	3	1	4	“ intermittent	24	4	28	Phthisis	4	2	6
“ kidney	1	.....	1	Fistula in ano	1	.....	1	Pleurisy	1	1	2
“ brain	10	.....	10	Fracture—legs .....	.....	.....	.....	Pleurodynia .....	.....	.....	.....
Carbuncle	2	.....	2	“ ribs .....	.....	.....	.....	Pneumonia	7	2	9
Catarrh	17	6	23	Heart disease .....	.....	.....	.....	Prostration	16	2	18
Cholera morbus	12	1	13	Hemorrhoids	2	.....	2	Prolapsus uteri .....	.....	2	2
Child-birth .....	.....	1	1	Hemorrhage—lungs	3	.....	3	Prostration from heat .....	.....	.....	.....
Cephalalgia	1	.....	1	“ uterine	2	1	3	Retention of urine	1	1	2
Colic	2	1	3	“ umbilical cord .....	.....	8	8	Rheumatism	25	12	37
Conjunctivitis	5	1	6	Hernia .....	.....	1	1	“ acute	2	.....	2
Cramps	17	1	18	“ strangulated	2	.....	2	Scalds and burns	1	1	2
Contusion	6	4	10	Hysteria .....	.....	.....	.....	Skin poison	3	2	5
Debauch	199	40	239	Inflammation—ovaries .....	.....	1	1	Spermatorrhœa	1	.....	1
Debility	26	10	36	Influenza	2	.....	2	Sprains	4	.....	4
Dementia	1	1	2	Insane	2	2	4	Superficial gangrene	1	.....	1
Diarrhœa	12	4	16	Jaundice	2	2	4	Syphilis	6	9	15
Diphtheria	6	2	8	Mania a potu	72	7	79	Theriaci	1	.....	1
Dislocations	2	.....	2	Meningitis	1	.....	1	Tonsilitis	12	1	13
Dropsy	1	1	2	Menorrhagia .....	.....	.....	.....	Tympanitis	2	.....	2
Dysentery	1	1	2	Necrosis .....	.....	2	2	Ulcer—leg	2	2	4
Dyspepsia	1	2	3	Nervous prostration .....	.....	1	1	Ulceration of bowels	1	.....	1
Eczema	1	.....	1	Neuralgia	3	6	9	Wounds—gunshot	2	.....	2
Epilepsy	4	6	10	Orchitis	6	.....	6	“ incised	1	2	3
								Total	666	181	847

STATISTICS.

I

The total number of inmates received since the organization of the House of Correction, up to and including November 30th, 1876, was	16,612
The total number discharged, up to and including November 30th, 1876, was	14,735

The total number of inmates remaining in the House December 1st, 1876, was	<u>1,877</u>
--	--------------

The total number remaining in the House December 1st, 1875, was	1505
---	------

The total number received from December 1st, 1875, to November 30th, 1876, inclusive, was	8074
---	------

9579

The total number discharged from December 1st, 1875, to November 30th, 1876, inclusive, was	7702
---	------

1877

Leaving in the House November 30th, 1876, viz.:—

Males—white,	1559
“ colored,	36
	<u>1595</u>

Females—white,	268
“ colored,	14
	<u>282</u>

1877

II.

Of the 8074 inmates received during the year, there were committed—

By magistrates (of whom 1890 were self-committed),	6149
“ Board of Managers,	322
“ aldermen (of whom 165 were self-committed),	1588
“ recorder,	6
“ Court of Quarter Sessions,	9
	<hr/>
	8074
	<hr/>

III.

There were discharged—

By expiration of sentence,	588
“ commutation of “	1592
“ Board of Managers,	4854
“ order of court,	7
Escaped,	228
Removed to Blockley Almshouse,	402
“ “ Moyamensing Prison,	2
Died,	29
	<hr/>
	7702
	<hr/>

IV.

The total number received each month was:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
December, 1875.....	999	89	1088
January, 1876.....	602	118	720
February.....	354	79	433
March.....	332	88	420
April.....	251	86	337
May.....	427	133	560
June.....	420	167	587
July.....	363	153	516
August.....	588	222	810
September.....	451	124*	575
October.....	691	171	862
November.....	999	167	1166
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6477	1597	8074

* One female infant born in House.

V.

The number discharged each month was:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
December, 1875.....	386	115	501
January, 1876.....	616	117	733
February.....	701	88	789
March.....	984	121	1105
April.....	488	94	582
May.....	297	88	385
June.....	290	104	394
July.....	371	189	560
August.....	351	149	500
September.....	449	179	628
October.....	528	166	694
November.....	468	163	631
	6129	1573	7702

VI.

The number remaining in the House at the end of each month was:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
December, 1875.....	1851	243	2094
January, 1876.....	1837	244	2081
February.....	1501	224	1725
March.....	849	191	1040
April.....	612	183	795
May.....	742	228	970
June.....	871	291	1162
July.....	663	255	918
August.....	900	328	1228
September.....	901	273	1174
October.....	1064	278	1342
November.....	1595	282	1877

VII.

Length of time for which committed:—

Three months.....	4814	Eighteen months.....	139
Four " 	27	Twenty-one " 	7
Five " 	8	Twenty-four " 	102
Six " 	1774	Thirty-six " 	1
Eight " 	1	Irregular time.....	6
Nine " 	873		
Twelve " 	312		
Fifteen " 	10		
			<u>8074</u>

VIII.

Of the 8074 received, there were committed—

For the first time.....	4792	For the ninth time.....	3
“ second time.....	1732	“ tenth “	1
“ third “	789	“ eleventh time.....	1
“ fourth “	418	“ twelfth “	1
“ fifth “	187	“ thirteenth “	1
“ sixth “	84	“ fourteenth “	3
“ seventh “	41		
“ eighth “	21		
			<u>8074</u>

Of these there were committed—for

Vagrancy.....	2460	Street-walking.....	246
Habitual drunkenness.....	1678	Self-committed.....	2377
Vagrancy and habitual drunkenness.....	992		<u>7753</u>

The remainder were disorderly street-walkers, nuisances, incorrigibles, &c.

IX.

OCCUPATION OF MALES.

Architect	1	Bobbin-winders.....	2
Actor	1	Boltmakers	2
Agents	4	Boarding-house keeper.....	1
“ advertising.....	1	Bootfitters and cutters.....	29
“ news... ..	1	Bootblacks.. ..	14
“ insurance.....	1	Book-keepers.....	29
Artist	1	Bookbinders.....	19
Artificial flower cutter.....	2	Boiler-makers.....	33
Auctioneers.....	2	Bottlers.....	2
Awning-maker	1	Brakemen	13
Bakers.....	110	Brass-finishers	3
Barbers	59	Brass-moulders	3
Bartenders	15	Brass-workers.....	3
Basket-maker.....	1	Brass-mounter.....	1
Blacksmiths.....	82	Brewers	6
“ helpers	39	Bricklayers.....	61
Bleacher.....	1	Brickmakers.....	36
Boatmen.....	94	Broom-makers.....	5
Bobbin-turner	1	Builders.....	2

Builders—car	1	Dermatologist	1
“ bridge.....	2	Diamond-setter	1
“ wharf.....	1	Diver.....	1
Buckle-makers.....	2	Doormat-maker.....	1
Button-makers.....	4	Driller.....	1
Butchers.....	73	Drivers.....	116
Boxmakers	2	Drovers	2
Brushmakers.....	27	Druggists	18
Cabinet-makers.....	27	Dyers.....	28
Canmakers.....	3	Engineers.....	36
Carpenters.....	141	Engravers—wood.....	5
“ ship.....	11	“ steel.....	2
Carders.....	14	Errand-boys.....	4
Carver	1	Factory-hands	3
Caulkers.....	11	Farmers.....	236
Carriage-trimmers.....	2	Filecutters.....	10
Cardwriters.....	2	Fishermen.....	5
Chairmakers.....	7	Firemen.....	63
Chainmaker.....	1	Flaxdresser	1
Clerks	92	Florists	2
Clothier	1	Folders	4
Clothing-cutters.....	2	Framemaker	1
Clothfolder	1	Framepolisher.....	1
Clothfinishers.....	2	Furniture-finisher.....	3
Coachmen.....	9	Furnace-builder	1
Coalheaver.....	1	Galvanizers	2
Coach-polishers.....	2	Gardeners	41
Combmakers.....	2	Gilders.....	4
Conductors	5	Glassblowers.....	25
Confectioners.....	9	Grainer	1
Copyists.....	2	Grinder and polisher	1
Coppersmiths.....	8	Grocers.....	17
Cooks	73	Gunmakers.....	5
Coopers.....	16	Gun-stock makers.....	2
Corkcutters	2	“ polisher.....	1
Cutlers	2	Gun-lock maker.....	1
Curriers	3	Hatters	33
Dealers	4	Harness-makers.....	26
“ horse.....	2	Hemp-hackler	1
“ coal.....	2	Horseshoers.....	5
“ liquor.....	4	Hosiery-knitters.....	3
“ oil.....	1	Hostlers.....	109
“ rag.....	2	Hucksters	53
“ tea	1	Iron nut maker.....	1
“ cigar.....	1	Innkeepers.....	4
“ milk.....	1	Jewelers.....	8
Designers.....	4	Knitters	4

Lastmakers.....	2	Pipewelder.....	1
Laborers.....	1753	Piecer.....	1
Lathers.....	17	Pilot.....	1
Lawyers.....	2	Plasterers.....	48
Lithographers.....	4	Plumbers and gas-fitters.....	63
Locksmiths.....	11	Photographers.....	2
Loom-boss.....	1	Physicians.....	6
Loom-fixers.....	2	Polishers.....	9
'Longshoremen.....	7	Potters.....	7
Lumber-sorter.....	1	Porters.....	9
Machinists.....	97	Printers.....	78
Manufacturer.....	1	" lithograph.....	3
Marble-polishers.....	21	Pressman.....	1
Merchants.....	4	Pressfeeder.....	1
" dry goods.....	1	Proofreaders.....	2
" tobacco.....	1	Puddlers.....	20
Millers.....	5	Pumpmakers.....	2
Miners.....	22	Quarrymen.....	59
Morocco-dressers.....	32	Range-builders.....	4
Moulders.....	94	Ragpickers.....	8
" stove... ..	5	Rag-assorters.....	4
Musician.....	1	Riggers.....	12
Nailcutters.....	2	Roofers.....	8
Nailfeeder.....	1	" gravel.....	12
Newsmen.....	3	" slate.....	7
Newsboys.....	7	" tin.....	4
Newspaper-folders.....	2	Rolling-millers.....	28
Nurses.....	2	Ropemakers.....	4
Nurseryman.....	1	Salesmen.....	71
Oystermen.....	46	Sailmakers.....	12
Organ-builders.....	3	Sailors.....	122
Organist.....	1	Sawyers.....	4
Packers—fruit.....	7	" scroll.....	1
Paperhangers.....	24	Sawmakers.....	7
Papermakers.....	15	Screwmaker.....	1
Painters.....	189	Scissors-grinders.....	4
" carriage.....	12	Sewing-machine operators.....	2
" fresco.....	4	Segar-makers.....	53
" ornamental.....	3	Shirtmaker.....	1
" oil cloth.....	1	Shoemakers.....	306
" scene.....	1	Showman.....	1
" sign.....	4	Ship's steward.....	1
Patternmakers.....	5	Silversmiths.....	2
Paviors.....	21	Slate-mantel polishers.....	2
Pawnbroker.....	1	Soapmakers.....	11
Peddlers.....	57	Soldiers.....	2
Pipemakers.....	2	Spinners.....	53

Spinners—hair.....	1	Tool-sharpener.....	1
Stairbuilder.....	1	Truckers.....	21
Stenographers.....	3	Trunkmakers.....	2
Stencil-cutter.....	1	Type-caster.....	1
Stereotypers.....	2	Type-rubber.....	1
Stevedores.....	10	Upholsterers.....	21
Stonecutters.....	35	Umbrella-makers.....	15
Stonemasons.....	24	Varnishers.....	18
Stone-sawyer.....	1	Waiters.....	104
Stock-dealer.....	1	Warpers.....	3
Stocking-presser.....	1	Watchmakers.....	6
Surgical instrument makers....	2	Watchmen.....	2
Surveyor.....	1	Watermen.....	18
Switchtender.....	1	Well-borer.....	1
Tanners.....	15	Weavers.....	57
Tailors.....	121	“ carpet.....	51
Teachers.....	4	“ stocking.....	2
“ languages.....	1	Weigher.....	1
“ music.....	2	Wheelwrights.....	19
Teamsters.....	111	Wireworkers.....	2
Telegraph-operators.....	7	Woodturners.....	10
Telegraph-constructor.....	1	Woodcarvers.....	2
Theologist.....	1	Woolsorters.....	5
Tinsmiths.....	45		
Tinsmiths' helpers.....	3		
Timekeeper.....	1		

6477

OCCUPATIONS OF FEMALES.

Actresses.....	3	Peddlers.....	25
Artificial flower maker.....	1	Photographer.....	1
Awning-maker.....	2	Pressfeeders.....	2
Bobbin-winders.....	8	Rag-assorters.....	12
Bookfolders.....	3	Saloon-keeper.....	1
Button-maker.....	1	Seamstresses.....	107
Capmaker.....	1	Sewing-machine operators.....	36
Cloakmaker.....	1	Shoe-braider.....	1
Cooks.....	52	Shoe-cutters.....	4
Dairywoman.....	1	Shoe-operators.....	5
Domestics.....	1064	Shoe-pasters.....	2
Dressmakers.....	17	Spinners.....	6
Flagmaker.....	1	Spoolers.....	21
Fruitpicker.....	1	Tailoresses.....	85
Hucksters.....	6	Umbrella-makers.....	5
Liquor-dealer.....	1	Vestmakers.....	2
Milliners.....	2	Washerwomen.....	47
Nurse.....	1	Weavers.....	60
Parasol-makers.....	2		
Patent ironers.....	7		

1597

NATIVITY.

United States, divided as follows :—

Philadelphia.....	2208	Michigan.....	9
Pennsylvania, exclusive of Philadelphia.....	537	Minnesota.....	3
Alabama.....	7	Mississippi.....	4
Arkansas.....	2	Missouri.....	13
California.....	3	New Hampshire.....	12
Connecticut.....	33	New Jersey.....	246
Delaware.....	58	New York.....	451
District of Columbia.....	24	North Carolina.....	8
Florida.....	6	Ohio.....	62
Georgia.....	10	Rhode Island.....	32
Illinois.....	13	South Carolina.....	7
Indiana.....	8	Tennessee.....	3
Iowa.....	3	Texas.....	2
Kansas.....	3	Vermont.....	12
Kentucky.....	10	Virginia.....	76
Louisiana.....	6	West Virginia.....	3
Maine.....	26	Wisconsin.....	4
Maryland.....	162		
Massachusetts.....	155		
			<u>4221</u>

FOREIGN BORN.

Ireland.....	2131	Italy.....	8
Africa.....	1	Madeira.....	1
At sea.....	6	Malta.....	1
Australia.....	2	Mexico.....	2
Austria.....	5	Norway.....	5
Barbadoes.....	1	Poland.....	1
Belgium.....	9	Portugal.....	1
Bermuda.....	1	Russia.....	3
Canada.....	63	Scotland.....	170
Cuba.....	2	Spain.....	3
Denmark.....	18	Sweden.....	28
England.....	586	Switzerland.....	32
France.....	40	Turkey.....	1
Germany.....	698	Wales.....	18
Holland.....	8	West Indies.....	5
Hungary.....	1		
India.....	2		<u>3853</u>

XI.

NON-RESIDENTS OF PHILADELPHIA.

Of the 8074 received, there were 2512 who had resided in the city less than one year.

UNITED STATES.

Alabama.....	3	Mississippi.....	2
California.....	9	Montana.....	1
Colorado.....	1	New Hampshire.....	5
Connecticut.....	30	New Jersey.....	368
Dakota.....	2	New Mexico.....	1
Delaware.....	105	New York.....	567
District of Columbia.....	29	Nevada.....	1
Florida.....	4	Nebraska.....	3
Georgia.....	9	North Carolina.....	5
Illinois.....	39	Ohio.....	59
Indiana.....	12	Pennsylvania.....	752
Iowa.....	6	Rhode Island.....	18
Kansas.....	4	South Carolina.....	8
Kentucky.....	3	Tennessee.....	3
Louisiana.....	9	Texas.....	4
Maine.....	5	Vermont.....	2
Maryland.....	236	Virginia.....	27
Massachusetts.....	103	Wisconsin.....	4
Michigan.....	7		
Minnesota.....	2		<u>2465</u>
Missouri.....	17		

FOREIGN.

Belgium.....	1	Ireland.....	8
Canada.....	11	Italy.....	1
Cuba.....	4	Switzerland.....	1
England.....	12	West Indies.....	3
France.....	1		
Germany.....	3		<u>47</u>
India.....	2		

XII.

AGES WHEN COMMITTED.

Under twenty-one years.....	703	From sixty to seventy years..	230
From twenty-one to thirty		Seventy years and upwards...	31
years.....	2701	Unable to tell age.....	3
From thirty to forty years....	2306		<u>8074</u>
“ forty “ fifty “ 	1422		
“ fifty “ sixty “ 	678		<u><u>8074</u></u>

XIII.

SOCIAL RELATIONS.

Single.....	4428	Widowed.....	1319
Married.....	2327		<u>8074</u>

XIV.

EDUCATION.

Collegiate education.....	10	Could neither read nor write..	1233
Read and write.....	5660		<u>8074</u>
“ “ “ imperfectly... 1171			<u><u>8074</u></u>

XV.

Of the 1233 who could neither read nor write, there were—

United States.....	503	Norway.....	2
Ireland.....	591	West Indies.....	1
England.....	60	Denmark.....	1
Germany.....	27	Belgium.....	1
Scotland.....	13	Africa.....	1
France.....	10	Russia.....	1
Canada.....	9	Madeira.....	1
Wales.....	5	Switzerland.....	1
Italy.....	4		<u>1233</u>
Sweden.....	2		<u><u>1233</u></u>

XVI.

RELIGIOUS BELIEFS.

Roman Catholics.....	3988	Moravians.....	2
Presbyterians.....	1077	Mennonites... ..	3
Methodists.....	995	United Brethren.....	1
Episcopalians.....	1120	Morrisonian.....	1
Lutherans.....	387	Mahommedan.....	1
Baptists.....	330	Dunkard.....	1
German Reformed.....	44	Spiritualist.....	1
Evangelical.....	18	Second Adventist.....	1
Friends.....	24	Infidels	2
Universalists.....	12	Swiss Reformed.....	1
Jews.....	18	No religion.....	24
Dutch Reformed.....	5	Swedenborgian.....	1
Unitarians.....	6		
Congregationalists	9		<u>8074</u>
Christian Brethren.....	2		<u><u>8074</u></u>

XVII.

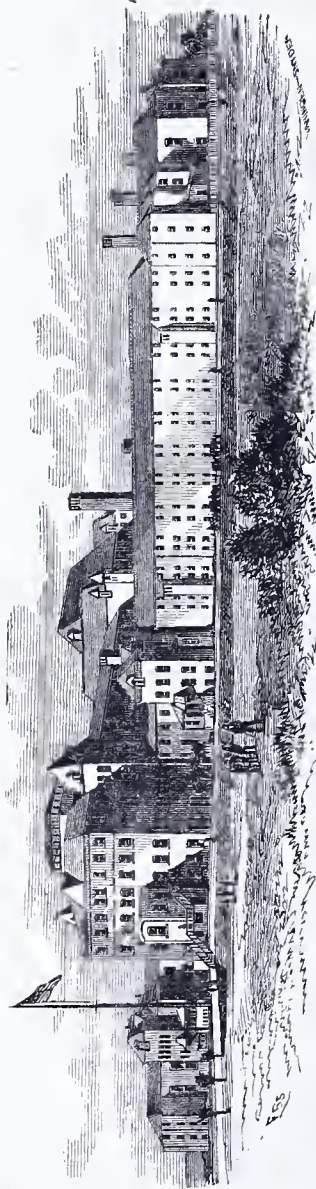
HABITS OF LIFE.

Abstemious.....	1288	Intemperate	4327
Moderate drinkers.....	851		<u>8074</u>
Occasionally intemperate.....	1608		<u><u>8074</u></u>

XVIII.

COLOR.

Males—white.....	6302		
“ colored.....	175		
			<u>6477</u>
Females—white.....	1489		
“ colored.....	108		
			<u>1597</u>
			<u><u>8074</u></u>



HOUSE OF CORRECTION, EMPLOYMENT, AND REFORMATION,

HOLMESBURG, PHILADELPHIA, PA.